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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/649,756	08/26/2003	Jheroen P. Dorenbosch	CE10823N	7344

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MOTOROLA, INC
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EXAMINER	
PHAN, HUY Q	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2687	

DATE MAILED: 07/25/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/649,756	DORENBOSCH ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Huy Q. Phan	2687	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *30 June 2005*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-30 and 33-39* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-30 and 33-39* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 06/30/2005 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-30, 33 and 34 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-30 and 33-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sundar et al. (US-2003/0134636) in view of Chaskar et al. (US-2004/0137902).

Regarding claim 1, Sundar et al. disclose a method (fig. 5 and its description) comprising: detecting a first signal from a first electronic device (AP 204) that is located in proximity to an egress portal (202), the first signal associated with indicating passage through the egress portal [0069]; initiating, in response to detecting the first signal from the first electronic device, a registration sequence with a second wireless communication system [0069]; and conducting a present or a subsequent call via the wireless communication system ([0069]; also see fig. 8, [0074]-[0079] and fig. 15, [0080]-[0084]).

But, Sundar et al. fail to expressly teach wherein the egress portal resides within a cell of a wireless local area network and occupies a region that is smaller than the cell. However in analogous art, Chaskar et al. teach wherein the egress portal resides within a cell of a wireless local area network and occupies a region that is smaller than the cell (fig. 2 and [0045]). Since, Sundar et al. and Chaskar et al. are related to the method for handover of the mobile device between WLAN and WAN; therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Sundar et al. as taught by Chaskar et al. for purpose of "deciding initiating a handover procedure between the first and second technology networks based on the detected region information" (see Chaskar et al.'s [0022]).

Regarding claim 2, Sundar et al. and Chaskar et al. disclose the method of claim 1, further comprising: detecting a second signal (fig. 5 and its description) from a second electronic device (BTS) that is located in proximity to the egress portal (202);

and determining, based upon an order of receiving the first the first signal and the second signal, that a wireless device is moving from the coverage area of wireless local area network to a coverage area of the second wireless communications system [0069], wherein step of initiating is performed in response to determining that the wireless device is moving from the coverage area of the wireless local area network to a coverage area of the second wireless communications system ([0069]; also see fig. 8, [0074]-[0079]).

Regarding claim 3, Sundar et al. and Chaskar et al. disclose the method of claim 1. Sundar et al. further disclose wherein the second wireless communication system is a wide area network (WAN) (fig. 5 and its description).

Regarding claim 4, Sundar et al. and Chaskar et al. disclose the method of claim 1. Sundar et al. further disclose wherein the wireless local area network (WLAN) uses at least one protocol of IEEE Standard 802.11 and Bluetooth [0059].

Regarding claim 5, Sundar et al. and Chaskar et al. disclose the method of claim 3. Sundar et al. further disclose wherein the wide area network (WAN) uses code division multiple access (CDMA), wideband code division multiple access (WCDMA), time division multiple access (TDMA), global system for mobile communications (GSM) or integrated digital enhanced network (iDEN) [0013].

Regarding claim 9, Sundar et al. and Chaskar et al. disclose the method of claim 1. Sundar et al. further disclose wherein the first electronic device comprises a Bluetooth access point, an infrared transmitter, or an electronic security detection device (fig. 5, AP 204 and [0014]-[0015]).

Regarding claim 10, Sundar et al. and Chaskar et al. disclose the method of claim 1. Sundar et al. further disclose wherein the detecting a first signal is performed in response to detecting a triggering event ([0069]; also see fig. 8, [0074]-[0079] and fig. 15, [0080]-[0084]).

Regarding claim 11, Sundar et al. and Chaskar et al. disclose the method of claim 10. Sundar et al. further disclose wherein the triggering event comprises at least one of detecting a wireless local area network border cell, detecting a degradation in signal quality, or detecting a start of a call ([0069]; also see fig. 8, [0074]-[0079] and fig. 15, [0080]-[0084]).

Regarding claim 12, Sundar et al. disclose a method comprising: detecting a triggering event, the triggering event comprising detecting a wireless local area network border cell [0069], wherein the step of detecting a wireless local area network (WLAN) border cell comprising: receiving status information from a WLAN access point (fig. 5, AP 204); and detecting in response to detecting the triggering event a first signal from an electronic device that is located in proximity to an egress portal, the first signal

associated with indication passage through the egress portal ([0069]; also see fig. 8, [0074]-[0079] and fig. 15, [0080]-[0084]); initiating, in response to detecting the first signal from the electronic device, a registration sequence with a wireless communication system [0069]; and conducting one of a present and a subsequent call via the wireless communication system ([0069]; also see fig. 8, [0074]-[0079] and fig. 15, [0080]-[0084]).

But, Sundar et al. fail to expressly teach determining that a border cell indicator of the status information is set. However, Chaskar et al. teach determining that a border cell indicator of the status information is set (fig. 2 and [0045]-[0067]); therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Sundar et al. as taught by Chaskar et al. for purpose of "deciding initiating a handover procedure between the first and second technology networks based on the detected region information" (see Chaskar et al.'s [0022]).

Regarding claim 13, Sundar et al. and Chaskar et al. disclose the method of claim 12. Sundar et al. further disclose wherein the status information comprises a wide area network (WAN) information indicator ([0069]; also see fig. 15, [0080]-[0084]).

Regarding claim 14, Sundar et al. and Chaskar et al. disclose the method of claim 13. Sundar et al. further disclose further comprising: determining that the WAN information indicator is set ([0069]; also see fig. 15, [0080]-[0084]); obtaining available WAN information from the WLAN access point ([0069]; also see fig. 15, [0080]-[0084]);

and using the available WAN information to conduct communications with a wide area network ([0069]; also see fig. 15, [0080]-[0084]).

Regarding claim 15, Sundar et al. and Chaskar et al. disclose the method of claim 14. Sundar et al. further disclose wherein the available WAN information comprises service providers, Radio Access Technologies (RAT's), channel information, timing information, or Pilot strength measurements ([0069]; also see fig. 15, [0080]-[0084]).

Regarding claim 16, Sundar et al. and Chaskar et al. disclose the method of claim 15. Sundar et al. further disclose wherein the available WAN information comprises information for at least two wide area networks ([0011]-[0013]; also see fig. 15, [0080]-[0084] and [0073]).

Regarding claim 17, Sundar et al. disclose the method (fig. 5 and its description) comprising: determining that a wireless device (fig. 5 and [0069]), operating in a first communication system is detecting a wireless local area network [0069]; initiating a registration sequence with a second wireless communication system in response to determining that the wireless device is detecting a wireless local area network border cell ([0069]; also see fig. 15, [0080]-[0084]); detecting a second wireless local area network border cell within a predetermined amount of time ([0017]-[0018]); determining that the wireless device is moving from a coverage area of the first communications

system to a coverage area of the second communications system in response to detecting a second wireless local area network border cell ([0069]; also see fig. 15, [0080]-[0084]); and conducting one of a present and a subsequent call via the second wireless communication system ([0069]; also see fig. 15, [0080]-[0084]).

But, Sundar et al. fail to expressly teach operating in a first communication system is detecting a wireless local area network border cell of the first communication system. However, Chaskar et al. teach operating in a first communication system is detecting a wireless local area network border cell of the first communication system (fig. 2 and [0045]-[0067]); therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Sundar et al. as taught by Chaskar et al. for purpose of "deciding initiating a handover procedure between the first and second technology networks based on the detected region information" (see Chaskar et al.'s [0022]).

Regarding claim 18, Sundar et al. disclose a method comprising: detecting a triggering event ([0069]; also see fig. 8, [0074]-[0079] and fig. 15, [0080]-[0084]); detecting a signal from an egress portal in response to detecting a triggering event, the signal associated with indication passage through the egress portal ([0069]; also see fig. 8, [0074]-[0079] and fig. 15, [0080]-[0084]); obtaining available wide area network information from a wireless local area network access point ([0069]; also see fig. 8, [0074]-[0079] and fig. 15, [0080]-[0084]); and scanning, in response to detecting, for at

least one wide area network listed in the available wide area network information ([0069]; also see fig. 8, [0074]-[0079] and fig. 15, [0080]-[0084]).

But, Sundar et al. fail to expressly teach wherein the egress portal resides within a cell of a wireless local area network and occupies a region that is smaller than the cell. However, Chaskar et al. teach wherein the egress portal resides within a cell of a wireless local area network and occupies a region that is smaller than the cell (fig. 2 and [0045]); therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Sundar et al. as taught by Chaskar et al. for purpose of "deciding initiating a handover procedure between the first and second technology networks based on the detected region information" (see Chaskar et al.'s [0022]).

Regarding claim 19, Sundar et al. and Chaskar et al. disclose the method of claim 18. Chaskar et al. further disclose wherein the triggering event comprises detecting a wireless local area network border cell, detecting a degradation in signal quality, and detecting a start of a call (fig. 2 and [0045]-[0067]).

Regarding claim 20, Sundar et al. disclose the mobile communication device (fig. 7 and [0073]) comprising: at least two transceivers, each transceiver designed to operate on a separate wireless communications system, for transmitting and receiving wireless information (fig. 7 and [0073]); a controller ("computing"), communicatively coupled to each transceiver, for managing the operation of the mobile communication

device (fig. 7 and [0073]); a first wireless communications system stack (WLAN), communicatively coupled to the controller, having instructions for communicating according to its respective protocol (fig. 7 and [0073]); a second wireless communications system stack (WWAN), communicatively coupled to the controller, having instructions for communicating according to its respective protocol (fig. 7 and [0073]); a means for receiving signals from an egress portal, the signal associated with indication passage through the egress portal [0073]; and a handover manager ([0069]; also see fig. 8, [0074]-[0079] and fig. 15, [0080]-[0084]), communicatively coupled to the controller, the first wireless communications system stack, the second wireless communications system stack, and the means for receiving signals from an egress portal ([0069]; also see fig. 8, [0074]-[0079] and fig. 15, [0080]-[0084]), the handover manager for determining, in response to determining that the means for receiving signals from an egress portal has received at least one signal from the egress portal indicating passage therethrough, when to handover from a first wireless communication system to a second wireless communication system ([0069]; also see fig. 8, [0074]-[0079] and fig. 15, [0080]-[0084]).

But, Sundar et al. fail to expressly teach wherein the egress portal resides within a cell of a wireless local area network and occupies a region that is smaller than the cell. However, Chaskar et al. teach wherein the egress portal resides within a cell of a wireless local area network and occupies a region that is smaller than the cell (fig. 2 and [0045]); therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Sundar et al. as taught by Chaskar

et al. for purpose of "deciding initiating a handover procedure between the first and second technology networks based on the detected region information" (see Chaskar et al.'s [0022]).

Regarding claim 21, Sundar et al. and Chaskar et al. disclose the mobile communication device of claim 20. Sundar et al. further disclose wherein the at least two transceivers share common hardware and software (fig. 7 and [0073]).

Regarding claim 22, Sundar et al. and Chaskar et al. disclose the mobile communication device of claim 20. Sundar et al. further disclose wherein the means for receiving signals from an egress portal comprises a Bluetooth transceiver, an infrared sensor, or an electronic security detection device (fig. 7 and [0073]).

Regarding claim 23, Sundar et al. disclose a mobile communication system (fig. 5 and its description) comprising:

a structure having at least one entry/exit point ("enter" see [0069]);

at least one egress portal located at the at least one entry/exit point [0069], the egress portal for transmitting signals to a mobile communications device, wherein the signals are associated with indication passage through the egress portal ([0069]; also see fig. 8, [0074]-[0079] and fig. 15, [0080]-[0084]);

at least one cell of a wireless local area network communications system (202), the cell providing communication coverage within the structure [0069]; and

at least one coverage cell of a second communications system (BTS of WWAN), overlapping the at least one cell of the wireless local area network, for providing communication coverage outside the structure ([0069]; also see fig. 8, [0074]-[0079] and fig. 15, [0080]-[0084]);

wherein at least one mobile subscriber device (fig. 7 and [0073]) can be communicatively coupled with the at least one cell of the wireless local area network communications system, and the at least one cell of the second communications system, the device for determining when to handover from one wireless communication system to the second wireless communication system in response to determining that the device has received signals from the at least one egress portal ([0069]; also see fig. 8, [0074]-[0079] and fig. 15, [0080]-[0084]).

But, Sundar et al. fail to expressly teach wherein the egress portal resides within a cell of a wireless local area network and occupies a region that is smaller than the cell. However, Chaskar et al. teach wherein the egress portal resides within a cell of a wireless local area network and occupies a region that is smaller than the cell (fig. 2 and [0045]); therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Sundar et al. as taught by Chaskar et al. for purpose of "deciding initiating a handover procedure between the first and second technology networks based on the detected region information" (see Chaskar et al.'s [0022]).

Regarding claim 24, Sundar et al. and Chaskar et al. disclose the mobile

communication system of claim 23. Chaskar et al. further disclose at least one border cell of a wireless local area network communications system, the border cell located at the entry/exit point of the structure, providing a transition region between the wireless local area network communications system and the second communications system (fig. 2 and [0045]-[0067]).

Regarding claim 25, Sundar et al. disclose a computer readable medium (fig. 7 and [0073]) comprising computer instructions for performing the steps of:

detecting a first signal from a first electronic device that is located in proximity to an egress portal, the first signal associated with indicating passage through the egress portal ([0069]; also see fig. 8, [0074]-[0079] and fig. 15, [0080]-[0084]);

initiating, in response to detecting the first signal from the first electronic device, a registration sequence with a wireless communication system ([0069]; also see fig. 8, [0074]-[0079] and fig. 15, [0080]-[0084]); and

conducting a present or a subsequent call via the second wireless communication system ([0069]; also see fig. 8, [0074]-[0079] and fig. 15, [0080]-[0084]).

But, Sundar et al. fail to expressly teach wherein the egress portal resides within a cell of a wireless local area network and occupies a region that is smaller than the cell. However in analogous art, Chaskar et al. teach wherein the egress portal resides within a cell of a wireless local area network and occupies a region that is smaller than the cell (fig. 2 and [0045]). Since, Sundar et al. and Chaskar et al. are related to the method for handover of the mobile device between WLAN and WAN; therefore, it would

have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Sundar et al. as taught by Chaskar et al. for purpose of "deciding initiating a handover procedure between the first and second technology networks based on the detected region information" (see Chaskar et al.'s [0022]).

Regarding claim 26, Sundar et al. and Chaskar et al. disclose the computer readable medium of claim 25. Sundar et al. further disclose further comprising computer instructions for:

detecting a second signal from a second electronic device that is located in proximity to the egress portal ([0069]; also see fig. 8, [0074]-[0079] and fig. 15, [0080]-[0084]); and

determining, base upon an order of receiving the first signal and the second signal, that a wireless device is moving from the coverage area of the wireless local area network to the coverage area of a second communications system, wherein step of initiating is performed in response to determining that the wireless device is moving from the coverage area of the wireless local area network to the coverage area of the second wireless communications system ([0069]; also see fig. 8, [0074]-[0079] and fig. 15, [0080]-[0084]).

Regarding claim 27, Sundar et al. and Chaskar et al. disclose the computer readable medium of claim 25. Sundar et al. further disclose wherein the first electronic device comprises a Bluetooth access point (AP 204), an infrared transmitter, or an

electronic security detection device.

Regarding claim 28, Sundar et al. and Chaskar et al. disclose the computer readable medium of claim 25. Sundar et al. further disclose wherein the step of detecting a first signal is performed in response to detecting a triggering event ([0069]; also see fig. 8, [0074]-[0079] and fig. 15, [0080]-[0084]).

Regarding claim 29, Sundar et al. and Chaskar et al. disclose the computer readable medium of claim 28. Chaskar et al. further disclose wherein the triggering event comprises at least one of detecting a wireless local area network border cell, detecting a degradation in signal quality, and detecting a start of a call (fig. 2 and [0045]-[0067]).

Regarding claim 30, Sundar et al. disclose a computer readable medium comprising computer instructions for performing the steps of:

determining that a wireless device (fig. 7 and [0073]), operating in a first communication system is detecting a wireless local area network ([0069]; also see fig. 8, [0074]-[0079] and fig. 15, [0080]-[0084]);

initiating a registration sequence with a second wireless communication system in response to determining that the wireless device is detecting a wireless local area network border cell ([0069]; also see fig. 8, [0074]-[0079] and fig. 15, [0080]-[0084]);

detecting a second wireless local area network border cell within a predetermined amount of time ([0017]-[0018]);

determining that the wireless device is moving from a coverage area of the first communications system to a coverage area of the second communications system in response to detecting a second wireless local area network border cell ([0069]; also see fig. 8, [0074]-[0079] and fig. 15, [0080]-[0084]); and

conducting one of a present and a subsequent call via the second wireless communication system ([0069]; also see fig. 8, [0074]-[0079] and fig. 15, [0080]-[0084]).

But, Sundar et al. fail to expressly teach operating in a first communication system is detecting a wireless local area network border cell of the first communication system. However, Chaskar et al. teach operating in a first communication system is detecting a wireless local area network border cell of the first communication system (fig. 2 and [0045]-[0067]); therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Sundar et al. as taught by Chaskar et al. for purpose of "deciding initiating a handover procedure between the first and second technology networks based on the detected region information" (see Chaskar et al.'s [0022]).

Regarding claim 33, Sundar et al. and Chaskar et al. disclose the method according to claim 1. Sundar et al. further disclose wherein the first signal is only for indicating passage through the egress portal ([0069]; also see fig. 8, [0074]-[0079] and fig. 15, [0080]-[0084]).

Regarding claim 34, Sundar et al. and Chaskar et al. disclose the method according to claim 2. Chaskar et al. further disclose wherein the first signal comprises a wireless local area nework signal substantially transmitted to an interior side of the egress portal and wherein the second signal comprises a wireless local area network signal substantially transmitted to an exterior side of the egress portal, the second signal being different from the first signal (fig. 2 and [0045]-[0067]).

Regarding claim 35, Sundar et al. and Chaskar et al. disclose the method according to claim 17. Chaskar et al. further disclose wherein detecting the second wireless local area network border cell is done within a predetermined amount of time (fig. 2 and [0045]-[0067]).

Regarding claim 36, Sundar et al. and Chaskar et al. disclose the computer readable medium according to claim 30. Chaskar et al. further disclose wherein detecting the second wireless local area network border cell is done within a predetermined amount of time (fig. 2 and [0045]-[0067]).

Regarding claim 37, Sundar et al. and Chaskar et al. disclose the method according to claim 17. Chaskar et al. further disclose wherein connducting the present or the subsequent call via the second wireless communication system is performed in response to determining that the wireless device is moving from the coverage area of

the first communications system to the coverage area of the second communications system (fig. 2 and [0045]-[0067]).

Regarding claim 38, Sundar et al. and Chaskar et al. disclose the computer readable medium according to claim 30. Chaskar et al. further disclose wherein connducting the present or the subsequent call via the second wireless communication system is performed in response to determining that the wireless device is moving from the coverage area of the first communications system to the coverage area of the second communications system (fig. 2 and [0045]-[0067]).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claim 39 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Chaskar et al. (US-2004/0137902).

Regarding claim 39, Chaskar et al. disclose at an egress portal (fig. 2 and [0045]), a method to improve handover behavior between a wireless local area network (WLAN) containing a plurality of WLAN access points and a wireless wide area network

(WAN) containing a plurality of WAN cells, the egress portal being located at an entry/exit point of the WLAN and not including a WLAN access point or a cell for a WAN (fig. 2 and [0045]-[0067]), the method comprising:

conducting a call via a first network, the first network being either the WLAN or the WAN [0057];

detecting, while conducting the call, a first signal from the egress portal (fig. 2 and [0058]);

initiating, in response the detecting the first signal from the egress portal, a registration sequence with the second network, the second network being the other one of the WLAN or the WAN [0064];

determining, after the detecting the first signal from the egress portal, a movement from a coverage area of the first network to a coverage area of the second network (fig. 2 and [0045]-[0067]); and

conducting, in response to the determining the movement from the coverage area of the first network to the coverage area of the second network, the call via the second network ([0064]-[0067]).

Conclusion

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Huy Q Phan whose telephone number is 571-272-7924. The examiner can normally be reached on 8AM-6PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kincaid G Lester can be reached on 571-272-7922. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Huy Phan

SONNY TRINH
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Examiner: Phan, Huy Q. AU: 2687 Date: 07/19/2005